

NEW CONTINGENT OF U. S. REGULARS REACHES EUROPE

Men Were in Fine Spirits and Shouted "Are We Downhearted?" "No"—No Intimation of Their Arrival Was Given Out and There Were Few Spectators Present

TROOPS ENTRAINED QUICKLY FOR CAMP

Kermit Roosevelt, Son of the Ex-president, Was a Passenger on the Same Steamer, Being Bound for War Service Against the Germans

A European Port, July 28.—Another American contingent has safely arrived and disembarked. The troops traveled on the same steamer on which Kermit Roosevelt, his wife and child traveled. When the tenders went alongside the vessel Friday, the men were in high spirits and frequently shouted: "Are we downhearted?" which was answered with a roaring "No," given with great enthusiasm.

Representatives of the general staff watched the disembarkation. There was no civic demonstration, and only a few spectators knew of the landing. These cheered the troops, who returned the cheers.

The men entrained quickly and left for their new quarters. A single company remained at the port for some hours, and these were the only representatives of the contingent which the public saw.

WAR SITUATION AT END OF THIRD YEAR

Fortunes Favor the Entente Except for Uncertainty as to the Outcome of the Movement in Russia.

The third year of the world war closes with the fortunes of conflict favoring the entente except for uncertainty as to the outcome of the Russian situation.

The central powers sustained momentous setbacks, both military and political, during the 12 months.

On the western front in Europe the Teutons find themselves on the defensive at the advent of the fourth year. They fight on lines newly established after forced retirement from terrain which they had won in earlier days at a tremendous sacrifice.

Meanwhile new enemy powers, notably the United States, have been drawn in by the central empires and progress toward the achievement of the ultimate aim of the entente and its allies has been furthered by political disturbance which will remain memorable in the history of all times.

Chief among these are the fall of two crowned heads—Nicholas of Russia and Constantine of Greece. In Russia autocracy has given way to a republic. In Greece a kingdom remains but not a Teutonic one, entente pressure having won supremacy in this part of the Balkans.

Political events within the German and Austria empires, featured by the fall of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg, have led to open discussions of peace in the German Reichstag as the fourth year dawns.

In Great Britain, the third year closed with Winston Spencer Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, returned to the cabinet with the portfolio of minister of munitions.

Portugal and Rumania threw in their fortunes with the entente shortly after the third year began. The United States entered in April, followed by Cuba and Liberia. Panama pledged the United States her aid in defending the Panama canal. Costa Rica put her naval bases at our disposal. China, Bolivia, Guatemala and Brazil severed diplomatic relations with Germany. Uruguay expressed her sympathy for the United States.

Three new nations were born during the year. Poland was created a kingdom under German and Austrian direction. In Mecca the Arabians overthrew Turkish rule and declared independence. In the Balkans liberty was restored to Albania, which was established as a republic under Italian political protection and with French military aid.

An estimate made two months before the end of the third year—voiced by Arthur Henderson of the British war council—placed the number of men killed at 7,000,000 since August, 1914. French general headquarters recently estimated 1,500,000 Germans had been killed up to March 1. Mr. Henderson estimated the total casualties at more than 45,000,000. The first and second American contingents of troops landed in France on June 26 and 27.

Nearly 10,000,000 Americans of military age registered on June 5 under the selective draft law, and from these are

being selected the men who will comprise the great army contingents which America is planning to send to Europe.

In cementing America's association with the nations now her allies, numerous exchanges of missions were arranged. France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, Russia and other entente belligerents sent delegations to the United States as a step toward unification, military, financial and otherwise. The United States sent missions to Russia and other countries.

Fighting on the western front during the third year of the war may roughly be divided into six phases—two in the latter part of 1916 before winter called a halt; and four after the entente offensive was resumed in the early spring.

At the close of the second year the Germans were still unwilling to concede failure in the operations centering on Verdun. After Aug. 3, 1916, the French gained the ascendancy, culminating in the retaking of Douaumont, Thiaumont and Fort Vaux, with thousands of prisoners and many guns. In November the French had once more come into possession of the complete circle of the Verdun defense.

The second phase dates back to the commencement of the Franco-British offensive—the first battle of the Somme—in July of 1916. By mid-September this had reached such proportions that the Germans were credited with bringing up seven new divisions against the British and five against the French. It was estimated that 38 German divisions, or, based on the strength of those German units at that period, about 760,000 men, opposed the British and French on this 20-mile front. In this battle the British and French had taken St. Pierre-Divion, Beaumont-Hamel and Beaucourt and had penetrated German positions for a depth of six miles.

In the spring, the Germans, anticipating a resumption of the Somme operations, began what has become known as the "Hindenburg victorious retreat" to the newly established German lines. In this second battle of the Somme, Bapaume, Ipres, Peronne, Nesle, Fayette, Griourt, Vaux, Roye, Tergnier, Ham and hundreds of other positions were lost by the Germans. In an evacuation which French critics regard as memorial, the Germans left a track of widespread devastation which aroused worldwide indignation. The British claimed capture of nearly 5,000 prisoners in the three months of the German retirement for a depth of from five to 15 miles along a front of about 46 miles.

In April the British transferred their offensive northeast of Arras, forcing Von Hindenburg to redistribute his forces along a 15-mile front. Canadians played an historic part in this fighting. Monchy-le-Preux was taken; and Vimy ridge was captured after one of the world's bloodiest battles. Canadians held the ridge against desperate counterattacks. This success east of Arras turned Hindenburg's northern pivot and British critics regarded it as the greatest in the history of British arms in the present war. This offensive, continued, placed the British astride the Hindenburg line, and the Germans retired to positions a mile or two west of the Drocourt-Queant line. These they held as the third year closed.

Meanwhile the battles of Champagne and the Aisne had been carried on by the French, who in April captured Aubervie. In the first days of Champagne offensive, one of the greatest struggles of the war, the Germans sustained an estimated loss of 100,000 killed, wounded and taken prisoners through their desperate defensive operations. Fighting in these regions continues after three months, during which the French have advanced from one to five miles along a 50-mile front. The present French line runs from northwest of Soissons, through Rheims to Aubervie.

In June, 1917, the British began an attack on Messines and Wytschaete in an

effort to straighten out the Ypres salient. Again British flyers dominated the air. The British had spent an entire year mining the earth for this offensive, which was begun with an explosion so terrific that it was heard in London. Beyond Messines, for two miles east and northeast, the British won and consolidated ground, captured more than 7,400 prisoners astride the Ypres-Comines canal, having advanced three miles on an eight-mile front. Portuguese and Belgian troops aided in this offensive. In recent days the fighting there had been confined to raiding operations.

It is estimated that during April, May and June the Germans suffered 350,000 casualties on the western front.

The Russians, having in June of 1916 begun an offensive from the Pripet marshes to the Rumanian frontier, speedily captured Czernowitz and the rest of Bukovina, together with Brody in Galicia, and in August they entered Stanislaw for the third time in the war. These operations forced the Austro-Germans to relinquish lines they had held throughout the winter of 1915-1916.

The Halicz bridgehead fell in September, but the subsequent advance on Lemberg was not prosecuted because the plight of Rumania demanded the transfer of Russian troops to aid their Balkan ally.

After the Russian revolution, the Russians made a feint to advance on Pinsk, to cover the actual operations resumed in July against Lemberg. This latter front extended 18½ miles. Known as "Regiments July First," these troops, reinvigorated by the consciousness of political liberty, confounded German military prophets by the magnitude and extent of their offensive.

RESCUED BY U. S. DESTROYER.

Crew and Passengers of Steamer Which Had Been Torpedoed.

Base of the American flotilla in European waters, July 28.—Associated Press.—The captain of a liner recently torpedoed from which 60 passengers and 90 members of the crew were rescued by an American destroyer, yesterday asked the Associated Press to convey to the American people a letter of thanks and heartfelt appreciation on behalf of himself, the passengers and the crew for the gallant rescue by the Americans.

"But for the quick arrival of the American destroyer," said the captain, "I would now be a prisoner on board a German submarine. The Germans were taking me prisoner when the sudden appearance of the American destroyer caused them to flee." The captain's letter follows:

"To the American public: I wish to express through the Associated Press on behalf of myself, the passengers and crew, our heartfelt thanks and deepest gratitude for the gallant rescue of all of us by Americans who are fighting for humanity and civilization.

"But for the prompt appearance of the Americans I would now be a prisoner on board a German submarine, the crew of which already had thrown a line to my boat preparatory to making me prisoner. Your destroyer, racing to the rescue, caused the Germans to change their minds and to make a hasty retreat under water.

"We all feel that we owe to the crew of the American destroyer an everlasting debt of gratitude for our safety and we wish to thank the great American nation for the action which made it possible, namely, the sending of their gallant men into the great struggle to make the world a fit place for a decent man to live in."

The commander and men of the American destroyer, who after the rescue had refused a substantial purse from the grateful passengers with the statement that they were merely doing their duty, yesterday also received a letter of thanks from the captain.

Upon their arrival here the passengers and crew still clinging to their life belts, gathered on the pier and gave repeated cheers for the Americans. The fact that the Americans were able to pick up all the persons from the ship without mishap establishes a record for the largest number rescued from any one ship by an American destroyer since the arrival here of the flotilla.

BRITISH ARMY OF 5,000,000.

And 5,000,000 More are Engaged in War Work.

Paris, July 28.—David Lloyd George, the British premier, yesterday gave a breakfast to a number of editors of important French newspapers, during which he discussed fully with them the military situation and replied to questions. The Temps yesterday afternoon gave a summary of his talk.

"Mr. Lloyd George said that Great Britain now had between 5,000,000 and 5,500,000 soldiers enrolled, without counting between 400,000 to 500,000 belonging to the navy, or nearly 1,000,000 men from the dominions and colonies. Great Britain had placed at the disposition of her allies, he added, from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 tons of merchant ships. Next year's building program for merchant ships, which already has begun, amounts to 4,000,000 tons, or twice as much as in good years during peace times. Alluding to the campaign against submarines, Mr. Lloyd George said:

"The diminution in shipping losses is incontestable. It is impossible to abandon this subject without paying homage to the aid given by the American navy, both regarding the organization of convoys and by torpedo boat destroyers, which have rendered an invaluable service."

"Continuing, Mr. Lloyd George said that five million men and women now were engaged in war work in the United Kingdom.

ENTENTE GREATER AIRPLANE FORCE

Does Not Bring These Countries Superiority, Claims Commander of German Flying Forces—That Depends on Quality of Machines and Men.

The Hague, Netherlands, July 28.—Correspondence.—Interesting comparisons of British, French and German methods of air-fighting were made recently by General Von Hoespner, commander of the German flying force in an interview with the Berlin correspondent of the Holland News bureau. General Von Hoespner admitted that the air forces of the entente allies were superior on the western front and in the Balkans, but said that on the eastern front the German airmen outnumbered their adversaries. Mere superiority in numbers, however, he professed to believe, meant nothing when compared with the quality of machines and of the men flying them. He added:

"The Frenchman is obviously not to be placed on a par with our airmen from the point of view of morale, but it is just in flying the Briton proves that he is of German race and therefore has a love of fighting. In general the Frenchman only attacks when he feels himself numerically superior. He avoids a fight under equal conditions. The Briton seeks the combat. The Frenchman only attacks once; if the first attack be unsuccessful, he immediately retires. The Englishman, on the other hand, fights till he or his opponent goes under."

"In their Spad aeroplane of 200-horse power, and the British Sopwith triplanes, they possess splendid machines which mostly equal our best machines."

"More important, however, than the superiority of the machines is that of the crews. The enemy battle airmen are just as much up to their jobs as ours. That is not so, however, with the reconnoitering airmen. In the case of the French, their training, which should be of a purely military character, is mediocre; while with the British it is even inferior. Here are to be found the deeper causes of the better performances of our fliers."

"To Britishers flying is a sport, the climax whereof is a fight. They seek the combat regardless of the question whether the carrying out of the charge entrusted to them renders this necessary or not. The German is first of all a soldier, who looks upon every flight as a military operation, and that decides his line of conduct. Our proportionately smaller losses, therefore, show that our commanders are too good soldiers to set their airmen impossible tasks. Moreover, the airmen are not sent out singly, for the fulfillment of military tasks is more important than all spirit of sport and all bravery. The century-old German military tradition cannot be caught up by the three years' warfare of the British."

A final inquiry as to who the Germans prefer to meet as enemies elicited the response: "That is a question which may not be put: It is not the sporting achievement, but the fulfillment of the charge in hand, that is the main thing. With us every soldier wants to be a Boelcke—the death of his comrades does not frighten him."

POULTRY SHOULD BE CHEAP.

Surplus of Nutritious Food Available if Retailers Take Small Profits.

A present congestion in the frozen-poultry market, shown by figures of the United States department of agriculture, can be relieved if the retail dealers will handle the goods at a reasonable advance over wholesale prices. This action would make poultry available at prices comparable favorably with other meats according to the findings of a conference recently held between wholesale poultry distributors and officials of the department of agriculture. Both parties to the conference say that more poultry should be eaten when the facts are understood by the consumer, and an increased use of poultry now, in the opinion of the department, will tend to conserve other meats which are of more importance to Americans and their allies in Europe. The retailers, as well as wholesalers, it is pointed out, should aid in relieving the congestion.

Broilers Plentiful and Less Expensive.

Broiling chickens are especially abundant and those of prime quality sold in June on the wholesale market in New York at an average price of 22 cents a pound. A year before the average price was 27 cents during the same month. There are unusually heavy holdings of dressed poultry in cold storage. Unless these stocks are moved quickly, farmers who have increased this year's flocks in response to a patriotic appeal will not have normal marketing conditions when their surplus comes on the market.

Retailers Must Help.

The parties to the conference agreed that the storage supplies of poultry in the summer of 1916 were unusually low because of small original holdings and large export demands. This resulted in unusually high prices to producers during the fall and winter of 1916. The supply was unexpectedly heavy and large stocks were stored at high costs. Then export demands fell off, the wave of economy affected the home demand, and the storage stocks moved slowly. The net result, according to the department, is that almost everybody ought to enjoy chicken dinners now at decidedly reduced prices and without a feeling that they are using up needed meat supplies. In short, it is said to depend on the retailers whether cheaper chickens will be available.

George Robertson and F. G. Hoglund of Waterbury were among the business visitors in town yesterday.

SWITCHMEN QUIT WORK

Strike Called Yesterday Became Effective at Chicago To-day

EXTENT OF MOVEMENT NOT YET APPARENT

Because the Men Report in Shifts Throughout the Day

Chicago, July 28.—The strike of switchmen belonging to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, which was called yesterday, became effective at 6 this morning on 19 railroads entering the Chicago district. At that hour it was impossible to say, representatives of both switchmen and railroads declared, whether all of the 2,500 men belonging to the order would go out, as the men report for work in shifts. The first report came from the VanBuren street yards of the Chicago & Alton, where about 200 failed to report for work.

The 19 railroads affected by the strike began last night to send out notices of an embargo on livestock and perishable freight to and through Chicago. The announcement was made by Frank Hasler of the committee of railroad general managers.

DEAF MAN KILLED BY LOCOMOTIVE

F. H. Gilmore of Manchester Center Was Accustomed to Walk on Track While Returning From Fishing Trips.

Manchester, July 28.—F. H. Gilmore, a prosperous farmer living just north of Manchester Center, was struck by the southbound milk train about 6:30 last evening and instantly killed. Mr. Gilmore was almost totally deaf but was accustomed to walking on the track when returning from fishing, as he did in this instance. P. W. Avery, who was driving the engine, stated that when it became evident that Mr. Gilmore did not hear the train it was too late to stop it, although every effort was made. The body was brought to Manchester station on the train. Mr. Gilmore was about 50 years old and leaves a wife and one son and one daughter.

BIG DAMAGES ALLOWED

In "Flashboard" Case Running for 17 Years.

Middlebury, July 28.—Damages totaling about \$120,000 are awarded the orators in the celebrated "flashboard" case by Judge C. H. Darling, special master. This is the case which has been pending in chancery ever since December, 1900, growing out of trouble between the owners of the water rights at the falls at Otter creek and many farmers in towns up the river. The case is known as P. B. Cloyes et al. vs. the Middlebury Electric company et al. Judge Darling's report has been filed with County Clerk Rufus Wainwright.

There were more than 80 orators originally, about half of whom have since died and been succeeded by administrators or executors. The original defendants were, besides the electric company: The village of Middlebury, Rogers & Wells, the Brandon Italian Marble company, Charles S. Munkland and Helen N. Munkland, and W. F. and D. D. Burditt of Pittsford and Rutland.

CHINA'S OUTLOOK IS MOST SERIOUS

Complete Rupture Between the North and the South Seems Inevitable—Rebels Refuse to Recognize Government.

London, July 28.—The outlook in China is most serious and a complete rupture between the north and south seems inevitable, according to a dispatch from Shanghai to The Times. Sun Yat Sen, who was recently reported as leading the rebels, has gone to Canton to organize a league of the southern and southwestern provinces. Proclamations refusing to recognize the government at Peking have been issued in Kwang Tung.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

Barn and Silo in Cornwall Destroyed by Fire.

Cornwall, July 28.—During a severe storm that passed over this section yesterday afternoon, lightning struck the hay barn of R. I. Landon. The barn, together with its contents and an adjoining silo, were totally destroyed. The cattle were saved. The loss is put at \$2,500 partially covered by insurance.

When neighbors heard the crash and saw the barn burst into flames, they hurried to the farm and by hard work succeeded in saving the house.

"NICK" ROMANOFF FELL OFF BIKE

Former Emperor of Russia Is Said to Have Sustained Broken Leg While Cycling About His Prison Preserve.

London, July 28.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Petrograd says that former Emperor Nicholas fell and broke his leg while cycling in the gardens of the Tharskoe Selo palace, where he has been incarcerated since the revolution.

MARJORIE STACE FOUND.

Rutland Girl Was Just Visiting in Fair Haven.

Rutland, July 28.—Miss Marjorie E. Stace of Edgerton street, 13 years old, who disappeared Thursday afternoon from the railroad station at Brandon, where she was sent by her grandmother, Mrs. Rollin Fletcher, whom she had been visiting, to take the train for home, was located last evening in Fair Haven by State's Attorney C. V. Poulin of Rutland. During the 24 hours that she had been missing, the girl's relatives had been frantically searching for her in every likely place, even to inspecting streams she might have reached. The state's attorney and the police were not notified of Marjorie's absence until yesterday morning. Throughout yesterday representatives of these departments had conducted the search, watching trains and examining suspicious appearing persons about Brandon.

According to the girl, she left the Brandon depot on foot and an automobile gave her a ride into Rutland, where she took the trolley to Fair Haven.

Goes to Home of Bert Ellis.

In Fair Haven she went to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Ellis, who have a daughter, Miss Genevieve Ellis, about the State girl's age. There Marjorie said that she had been visiting in Brandon and thought she would spend a little time with them. As she was well known to them Mr. and Mrs. Ellis did not question the explanation of her appearance.

THREE CASES IN FAMILY.

Children Had Suffered Without Doctor Till Yesterday.

Bolton, July 28.—Three children in the family of George Pierson who resides in this town one-half mile from the North Duxbury station are supposed to have suffered from infantile paralysis without a doctor being called until yesterday. Two daughters, Mattie, aged 11, and Lizzie, aged 9, are said to be recovering, but Thomas, aged 12, is in serious condition. It was not until guests at the house became suspicious of the nature of the ailment which affected the children that the matter was taken in hand by the authorities. When one of the visitors said to have asked why "Tommy" didn't come out of the house, the answer came: "Tommy can't walk."

Dr. H. D. Hopkins of Waterbury was called into the case yesterday and he promptly diagnosed the disease as infantile paralysis and ordered a quarantine, meanwhile sending for Dr. Taylor, the expert, from Burlington.

POSTPONED TO MONDAY.

Hearing on Injunction Against the State Board of Health.

St. Johnsbury, July 28.—Dr. Charles F. Dalton of Burlington, Dr. F. Thomas Kiddle of Woodstock, Dr. Charles F. Caverly of Rutland, of the state board of health, and Dr. Taylor, employed by the board, came to this place yesterday to attend a hearing before Judge Harland B. Howe to decide whether the injunction issued Monday restraining the state board of health from interfering for a period of 10 days with the Chautauqua in communities where polio does not exist should be made permanent. The hearing, however, was not held, as it had been postponed until next Monday.

DYING OF POLIO.

Levi Nelson, 43, of Fayston, Has Been Ill Five Weeks.

Fayston, July 28.—Levi Nelson, who is 43 years of age, and who has been ill for about five weeks with infantile paralysis, is said to be very low. Both legs are affected by the paralysis.

WANT 60 MORE.

To Fill Ranks of National Guard in Addition to Reservists.

Burlington, July 28.—Sixty-one of the reservists in the Vermont National Guard have reported for duty at Fort Ethan Allen and it is not expected that there will be any more to report. This is already more than was expected. The guard is at war strength now, including the reservists, but orders have been received from Washington to the effect that the recruiting shall go on regardless of the reservists until the regiment is at war strength. There are therefore about 60 more recruits wanted. The reservists will be attached as extra men to the regiment. This is a good opportunity for a man to get in at the last minute and there will doubtless be many who will take advantage of the chance.

SLASHED HIS THROAT.

Azariah Herrick of Danby Corners Had Been in Poor Health.

Rutland, July 28.—Azariah Herrick of Danby Corners is at the Rutland City hospital in a critical condition as the result of an attempt early yesterday to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He had been in poor health for some time and latterly had been despondent. Although the attempt at suicide did not sever the jugular vein, Mr. Herrick soon lapsed into unconsciousness which is not entirely understandable to the physicians in charge, as the loss of blood from the wound was not sufficient to cause the stupor.

MORE GERMAN "BUNK"

Put Out by Philip Scheidemann of the Reichstag.

Copenhagen, July 28.—Philip Scheidemann, Socialist member of the Reichstag, gave the views of the Socialists on participation in the government. He said: "If really the parliamentary government is formed, with a program which the Socialists could approve, they must share the responsibility." He also said it was necessary to defend Germany against Russia as long as it was an enemy, but did not desire to see the fruit of the revolution destroyed.

10CENT MILK IN PROSPECT

Barre Consumers Are Likely to Be Asked That Price Aug. 15

PRODUCERS RAISE THEIR CHARGE 2 CENTS

High Cost of Feed and Pasture Shortage Are the Reasons Given

As the result of last night's meeting of the Barre Milk Producers' association, Barre is facing the probability of 10-cent milk, beginning with the 15th of next month, as the producers decided to ask the retailers for seven cents a quart, which would be an increase of two cents over the price now charged the retailers. The meeting was held in the West Hill schoolhouse and there was an attendance estimated at 35 producers.

President M. L. Town of the association called the meeting to order and then explained the purpose of the gathering. He was followed by County Agent F. H. Abbott, who discussed the local situation as to the supply of milk and told of what is being done in other cities regarding the price of milk. It was reported that Haverhill and Worcester, Mass., producers are getting seven and one-half cents per quart inside the 40-mile limit and seven cents outside of that limit.

There were talks by other producers about the high price of feed and the shortage of pasture, coupled with which was the necessity for buying more grain to keep up the milk supply. As the result of the discussion it was voted to make the price conform with the schedule adopted by the New England Milk Producers' association, which is practically seven cents a quart; and that price was decided on for the Barre district. After Aug. 15, next, the retailers will be asked to pay that price. There also was some talk about giving the retailers better milk and about keeping the production uniform in amount throughout the year.

Prior to last November retailers in the Barre district were paying producers four and one-half cents per quart; then the wholesale price was increased to five cents and that price has been maintained up to the present time. The retailers have been charging the public eight cents a quart. The increase of two cents a quart charged by the producers is bound to result in a demand for 10 cents per quart of the public, it is asserted.

OFFICIAL DRAFT LIST

Makes Three Changes from List as Published July 26.

The official list of the first 44 men in Washington county, who are drawn for service, contains the following changes or corrections of the list published by this paper on July 26:

Harold Oscar Dodge of Woodbury, No. 3067, is the 37th man drawn. Verne Leslie Smith, No. 2926, is the 39th man. These three additions eliminate Alcide Pacetti, Barre, George E. Leithner, Barre, and Lewis N. Mathien, Montpelier, from the first 44 names, the names of those three having been printed in this paper of July 26.

FORCED OVER BANK.

Automobile Containing Four Persons, Who Were Shaken Up.

St. Albans, July 28.—A collision between two automobiles occurred on the Swanton road opposite John P. Rich's house at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. A car driven by Edward Carpenter of Fairfax and containing another man and two women were returning from Swanton. The machine was overtaken by a car operated by H. L. Prouy of Swanton, which in trying to pass the Carpenter car collided with it, forcing it off the road and over a four-foot embankment. The occupants were badly shaken up and slightly bruised. One mudguard of the car was bent and the headlight broken. The other car apparently was not damaged at all. Prouy did not even stop to learn whether anyone had been hurt in the accident.

TALK OF THE TOWN

Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Hooker of Park street returned to-day from Greenboro, where they have been staying for a few days.

Miss Bertena Hooker returned to-day from Peterboro, N. H., where she has been camping at Sargent's camp during the past two months.

Attorney and Mrs. John W. Gordon, Philip Gordon, Lieut. Russell Hoyt and Elwin L. Scott left this morning by automobile for Burlington, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Gordon's son, Norman Gordon, who is a member of the Headquarters company. They will also witness a review of the Vermont National Guard, which is to be held to-day before the officials of the state.

Additions to the list of applicants for naturalization papers as printed in yesterday's Times are as follows: First papers granted: Felix Bouherie, Canada; Barre; Ruzieri Boigne, Italy; Barre; Orland Cahce, Canada; Plainfield; Napoleon Crivillaro, Italy; Barre; William H. Squires, Scotland; Barre; Loren R. Smith, Canada; Barre. Applied for second papers: Giuseppe Cogliati, Italy; Barre.